

if I had personally hunted for them oftener, to judge from the success which has attended my few attempts in this way; but I have the whole vast range of zoology to engage my attention, to the extent of my abilities, and to that of my physical capabilities in this climate, which does not permit of such exertions as, in Europe, would be easily practicable. Indeed, I have had experience of the penalties which too much enthusiasm, under a burning sun, is apt to entail. Several species have been here indicated by name, which have long been described by me, but are not yet published, though they probably will be before this article is printed; and to the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal' I therefore refer the reader for the descriptions adverted to. The present list has also been hastily drawn up, under pressure of other occupation; but I know full well how little chance I have of a season of coming leisure, and have therefore obeyed at once the impulse to prepare such a catalogue as I have now the pleasure of submitting to the notice of the readers of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

Calcutta, April 13, 1843.

XXI.—*Descriptions of two species of British Jungermanniæ.*

By THOMAS TAYLOR, M.D., Dunkerron, Kenmare*.

JUNGERMANNIA FRAGILIFOLIA, MSS. T. T. Caule procumbente, subpinnato; ramis complanatis, alternis, remotiusculis, subcurvis; foliis patentibus, subimbricatis, adscendentibus, ex angustiori basi oblongo-rotundatis, recurvatis, integerrimis; auriculis oblongo-galeiformibus; stipulis obovato-rotundatis, apice bifidis, integerrimis: foliis perichætalibus obtuse pauci-dentatis; calyce obovato-cordato, tubifero; perigonio subrotundo.

On mural rocks, accompanied by *Jung. dilatata* and *Jung. Tamarisci*, near Dunkerron, county of Kerry, 1829.

This species scarcely exceeds half an inch in length, is of a dusky reddish-brown colour, and collected into thin patches firmly attached to the rock's surface, or more rarely to the barks of trees. The branches are scarcely disposed in a pinnate manner, they are sometimes fastigiata on one side. When wet the leaves ascend so as not to touch one another, hence any pressure on their surface is felt on the points of their connexion with the stem; such connexion is so frail that the top of the finger pressed against the surface of the wet plant removes a multitude of leaves adhering, so that, however paradoxical it may appear, a blind man may recognise this species. The cells of the leaves are large in proportion to the size of the plant; and a few of the cells, sometimes disposed in lines as in *Jung. Tamarisci*, at other times irregularly dispersed, are larger, more opaque, and more intensely coloured

* Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

than the rest. The perigonia are reniform or nearly round, and fixed to the side of the stem by a very short peduncle. The perichætal leaves have but few large and obtuse teeth. The calyx rises from a narrow base into an obcordate form. The calyptra is colourless except at the summit, about the base of the style, where it has the reddish-brown hue of the leaves. The capsule is globose, 4-valved, and in all respects like that of *Jung. Tamarisci*. From this last, *Jung. fragilifolia* may be readily distinguished, —1. by the wider cellulation of the leaves; 2. want of lustre; 3. fragility of the wet leaves; 4. larger auricles in proportion to the leaves; 5. the plane margins of the stipules; 6. the greater relative size of the perigonia to the plant; 7. the large and obtuse teeth of the perichætal leaves; and 8. by the abnormal cellules being much larger.

JUNGERMANNIA GERMANA, MSS. T. T. Caule procumbente, bipinnatim ramoso; ramis complanatis, brevibus, patentibus: foliis imbricatis, ovato-rotundatis, integerrimis; auriculis oblongo-ovatis, ventricosis; stipulis obovatis margine recurvis, apice bifidis; foliis perichætalibus integerrimis; calyce oblongo-ovato, tubifero; perigonio lineari-ovato.

On rocks and on trees; very common near Dunkerron, county of Kerry, 1832.

The plant is three inches and sometimes more in length, and matted into patches sometimes a foot in breadth. It is never so black or so shining as *Jung. Tamarisci*. The fertile stems are longer, more branched and more fastigate; whilst those bearing *perigonia* are far narrower and with shorter branches. The leaves are thin, and do not present the linear mark of enlarged opaque cells as in *Jung. Tamarisci*. The stipules are wider than the stems, and the recurvation of their margin chiefly observable towards the summit. The margins of all the perichætal leaves are quite entire. The *perigonium* is a linear spike as in *Jung. dilatata*, Hook.

A very common species, hitherto confounded with *Jung. Tamarisci*, but readily distinguished when attention is paid to the entire perichætal leaves, to the linear *perigonium*, as well as to the lighter colour and want of lustre of the leaves.

XXII.—On the Anatomy of the Pearly Nautilus. Communicated by W. VROLIK, Professor of Anatomy in Amsterdam.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin, July 27, 1843.

I PRESUME that it will be agreeable to you to receive some details on the anatomy of the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus Pompilius*),